tified to by proper authority as being derived from cows known to be free from tuberculosis.

The question of homes or hospitals in a suitable climate for the isolation and treatment of these patients is one now receiving much attention. The results thus far have been highly gratifying. Leprosy has been practically effaced from civilization by this method of segregation, and while humanity looks upon this disease in twofold horror, yet they will associate, eat, drink and sleep with consumptives, regardless of the fact that tuberculosis is tenfold more contagious. Through the method of quarantine, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera and other infectious diseases have been shorn of their horrors and no longer "gather their rich harvest of death."

In a paper of this character it would be unwise and impractical to attempt to trace in detail the almost innumerable diseases which afflict humanity and work to the prevention of long life. For convenience, however, they can with few exceptions be placed in two classes. Those due to vegetable or animal parasites, and those produced by chemical causes. Under the former we find the eruptive, contagious or infectious fevers, such as measles, scarlatina, small-pox, typhus, typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and malaria, itch, favus, etc.

Under the latter, through chemical causes like alcohol, lead, nicotine and other extrinsic poisons, as well as those arising from poisons that are produced within the economy either as the result of normal or abnormal chemic activity with insufficient elimination, such as gout, rheumatism, headache, chlorosis, albuminuria, uremia, asthma, etc.

With these many varied evils foreshadowing our pilprimage, the supreme hope for a long life and suffering humanity is in preventive medicine. Statistics showing the gradually increasing success of the blood serum therapy and sanitary precautions go to prove that by proper management the greater number of human ailments may be entirely prevented. The principles of blood serum therapy were first applied in medicine by employing vaccination in the prevention of small-pox by Jenner more than a century ago, yet they were not at all understood scientifically until Pasteur a few years ago made his renowned discoveries concerning the protective inoculation of animals. Behring's law establishes the fact that "The blood and blood serum of an individual which has been artificially rendered immune against a certain infectious disease, may be transferred into another individual with the effect to render the latter also immune, no matter how susceptible this animal is to the disease in question." Our knowledge concerning these antitoxins is as yet somewhat vague and limited, and while unfortunately we cannot clearly discern the intricacies attending their creation, yet our recent experiments in themselves bear conclusive evidence of their inestimable value in the cure and prevention of many human diseases. Their use is steadily guiding us toward a true science of therapeutics and to the solution of some of the deepest